

The Lacombe Guardian

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Great Victory for the Allies

The great offensive of the Allies in Flanders commenced on Saturday last, and in one of the greatest battles of history moved the Huns back on the entire western front, in many places for a distance of two and a half miles. Thousands of wounded German soldiers were taken prisoners, together with over three hundred officers. Enormous amounts of army supplies were taken. The German losses in killed and wounded are terrific, and Great Britain and France also look for heavy casualty lists. The Allies are ready for the great drive, and the battle is raging furiously with great success to our arms. On the Italian front, the Germans are also being wiped off the earth, and reports from Russia are to the effect that the German armies there are in danger of being annihilated, and must soon make an effort to retreat. There is no news from the Dardanelles since last week. Altogether it looks as though Germany had shot her bolt, and faces severe defeat in the near future.

London, Sept. 27.—The great drive of the Allies has already carried them far into the German positions from the sea to Verdun, for a greater gain than they have registered since the battle of the Marne. In two days the Allies have taken more than 20,000 prisoners, more than 30 field guns, and an unnumbered amount of machine guns, and vast quantities of material. They have pierced the German positions in Champagne on a front of more than 15 miles to a depth ranging from two-thirds of a mile to two miles and a quarter. They have occupied Hill No. 40, only a mile north of Lens, in the heart of the mining section of Northern France, and threaten to outflank the Germans there; they have occupied the entire village of Saucourt, north of Arras, and have broken the German front on both sides of Labassee canal for a width of five miles and a depth of four thousand yards, after capturing the village of Loos.

London, Sept. 27.—The first consignment of wounded from the latest battle on the western front reached London at midnight. The twelve men in the party were guarded carefully from a curious crowd at the railway station. They were quickly placed in ambulances and removed to hospitals.

"It really began on Friday with a heavy artillery action," the Daily Mail quotes one of the wounded officers as saying. "Saturday morning, under a hurricane of shrapnel, the infantry leaped out with short but sharp rushes. The German trenches were at a distance of four hundred yards.

"There was some fine work with the bayonet and hundreds of prisoners gave themselves up with apparent eagerness. Their willingness to be captured was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men who, seemed crushed and exhausted."

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London.—The German aggressive on the eastern front has become noticeably weaker during the past few days. With the increasing extent of their penetration of Russian territory, the impetuous strides with which the Germans for a time made last headway against the Russians, carrying everything before them have been gradually shortening up. At the same time the Russian opposition, with the replenishment of the army's military supplies, is growing daily more stubborn, and resort is being had to bayonet attacks, with apparently the confidence and vigor that carried the Russian arms last winter to the crests of the Carpathians.

The efforts made to trap the Russian armies retreating from Vilna failed, as did the similar efforts made last summer after the taking of Warsaw, notwithstanding that the opportunity for success in the Vilna region appeared much more promising. The assaults upon Dvinsk have been checked by the prompt defense of General Sushky, and the operations here have come to a temporary standstill, due to the exhaustion of both combatants after days of battling.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Intelligence from the Champagne front, beyond Chalons, which reached Paris today, shows that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army which was shattered in the attacks of Friday and Saturday. The crown prince's centre made furious efforts to counter in the Argonne Monday, with the result that all railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away German wounded.

French officers reckon that the crown prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and the previous assaults during the summer. The plan of attack of this army has been the sending in masses of two divisions, or about 40,000 men, at a time against the French works.

London, Sept. 29.—A report confirmed, is that the forty-first German army corps was overtaken by the flooding of the Pripiat marshes, and fled en masse to escape nearly the whole of the corps perished.

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French, just made public, dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken an exceptionally strong German line of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of L'Humanite, on the German border writes that General von Hindenburg said the other day: "I may win as many battles as you like against the Russians, but I never shall be able to beat their entire army."

The new offensive movement of the Allies has resulted in a further gain in the Artois region, near Souchez, the French war office announced today. Additional progress is reported in Champagne. The German counter attack in the Argonne is said to have been repulsed. The Germans left the ground before the trenches covered with dead.

The relations between the Austrians and Germans are more strained. Austrian soldiers are driven to desperation by the brutality of German sergeants, and either commit suicide in scores or escape to the Russian army. The Germans are impatient with the Austrians for spoiling the success of the campaign. "This is a lie," they say, "are not fit for war." All these signs are that the turning point is approaching in the campaign upon the Russians. It may or may not be true that several German commanders have been degraded for their failure to surround the Russian army east of Vilna, but it is a fact that they did fail in spite of the heavy sacrifices.

ALLIED AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS ON STUTTGART

Paris, Sept. 28.—The first definite Anglo-French retaliation in kind for repeated German bombing air raids over towns and cities in Great Britain and France has been registered. Tonight's official communique from Paris announces that "a group of aeroplanes," some time during today dropped "about a hundred bombs on the royal palace and the station at Stuttgart, capital of the German kingdom of Wurtemberg. The aeroplanes, although cannonaded at various places along the line, returned in safety to their base. No information on the result of the bombs dropped is as yet forthcoming.

Dr. Clark Will Speak in Lacombe

Dr. M. Clark, M.P., will address a meeting in the interests of the Patriotic Society and the Red Cross in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening next, October 5th. Dr. Clark needs no introduction to Lacombe audiences, being known as one of Canada's leading orators, and his address will be well worth hearing. A cordial invitation is extended to every citizen of Lacombe and District.

There will also be a musical programme.

RUSSIA NOW HOLDS OWN AGAINST THE GERMANS

London, Sept. 23.—With Russia more than holding her own against the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed here that the Balkan powers would, hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and former protector. The Russians also are doing better on the north end of their line, and thus far have prevented Field Marshal Von Hindenburg from reaching the Dvina river, west of Lennawaden, where for the second time the battle has been joined; and are putting up a stubborn fight further down the river west of Dvinsk, where the Germans claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southeast of Vilna the Russian rear guards, which made possible the escape of the main army from the German net, are now falling back, and, in doing so have left a number of prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Prince Leopold of Bavaria has made a slight further advance, but Field Marshal Von Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues

in the south are at a standstill, or are being pushed back by the Russian commander, General Ivanoff.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 23.—The official communication issued today by the war office concerning the fighting in the Caucasus says: "On the 21st, in the coast district, there was rifle firing in the direction of Oliti. In the region of Chiospore our scouts dispersed the Turks by their successful fire.

"In the region of Drishah, near Dworove, one of our patrols dispersed bands of Turks.

"In the region of Van our scouts fought an engagement near the village of Aug. On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged."

METHODIST FINANCIAL MEETING

The Lacombe District Meeting convened at Ponoka on Wednesday, September 15th. The ministerial delegates were E. T. Scragg, Lacombe; C. R. Corcoran, Blackfalds; A. D. Miller, Bentley; H. L. Dougan, Rimbey; E. Barnes, Mirror; R. Clegg, Bashaw; J. W. Wilkin, Ponoka; W. L. Bradley, Clive. The time of the year accounts for the small attendance of laymen for the season's work is too urgent for laymen in rural communities to leave their farms. Mr. L. E. Bell, of Clive, and Mr. Cummings, of Ponoka, represented the laymen of the district. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the business of the several fields, and in the evening two excellent addresses were given by Dr. J. H. Riddell, principal of Alberta College, and Rev. Thomas Bateman, of China. Mr. Bateman is at home at present on furlough, and he is to visit China on November 4th. The people of this community will have the opportunity to hear him talk about the New China that is arising.

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON

After an illness extending over several years, Mrs. G. T. Jackson, beloved wife of G. T. Jackson, C.P.R. Agent here, died on Friday last, aged thirty-four years. Deceased was a resident of Lacombe for the past nine years, and had a host of friends among our citizens. About five years ago she was stricken with that dread disease, consumption, and although everything within human power was done to effect a cure, all efforts were without avail, and she passed to her rest on Friday night, surrounded by her sorrowing family and other relatives.

Deceased was a daughter of Mr. James Horner, of Edmonton, and was married to G. T. Jackson in Medicine Hat about eleven years ago. The young couple removed to Innisfail, where Mr. Jackson was stationed until nine years ago, when they came to Lacombe. Besides her husband, deceased leaves two sons to mourn the loss of a loving mother, Fred, aged six years, and James, aged eight years. Six brothers and one sister survive, and from them, who is a conductor on the C.P.R. at Edmonton; William, also in Edmonton; George and Edward, resident at Victoria, B.C.; Norman, at the small station of Lacombe, and Preston, now in France with the Canadian troops. One sister, Eva, is living at home in Edmonton.

The funeral service took place on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, and was attended by many citizens of Lacombe, and friends and relatives from all parts of Alberta. Rev. M. White conducted the service at the home, the musical selections being rendered by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Woody, and others. It was a most impressive occasion. After the service at the house, the casket was taken to the C.P.R. depot, and from thence to Edmonton, where interment took place on Monday in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Many friends expressed their sympathy by sending wreaths, the casket being completely covered with these tokens of love. Besides flowers from our citizens, the railway orders sent beautiful mementos.

The funeral arrangements were made by Messrs. Jackson & Wainwright, of Edmonton.

To Mr. Jackson and other members of the bereaved family the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends is extended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mrs. Tett, Secretary of the Red Cross Society, here, has received the following acknowledgment from the Provincial Branch, Calgary:

Dear Madam,—Miss Pinkham, having just left for Toronto for two or three weeks, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your draft for \$203 from the Lacombe Branch—\$176 for medical supplies, \$23 for the Tobacco Fund, \$2 from the Nashville Students for the Tobacco Fund, and \$3 from your Branch for the purchase of one dozen Red Cross brooches.

There is a very great and continuous demand for medical and surgical supplies, which are always expensive to purchase, and we know how very greatly the men appreciate tobacco, so we shall be glad if you will convey to all those who have contributed to this generous donation our grateful thanks for their kind help.

We are forwarding the brochures to you, under separate cover, to day, and trust that they will reach you safely.

Yours faithfully,
(Miss) H. DENNY,
Acting Secretary.

DEATH OF FINDLAY McLEAN

Findlay McLean, a well-known resident of Jones Valley, died yesterday at his home at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The funeral will take place tomorrow, to the Lacombe cemetery at 3 o'clock p.m.

Canadian Nurses in England

We take the following article from the Victoria Colonist. Miss Pierce is a sister of Mrs. W. G. Sage, of Lacombe.

The nurses of Victoria have not been backward in volunteering to go to the front and do their part for the Empire in the present crisis. Their patriotic zeal, perhaps, has not been fully appreciated. Certainly, comparatively little has been published as to their eagerness to assist, by every means in their power, to alleviate the sufferings of the gallant men who are stricken on the firing line and carried back to the hospitals for treatment. Articles occasionally are seen in contemporary journals descriptive of the noble self-sacrifice and the splendid work of the women of Europe who are laboring for the brave soldiers who are suffering for their country. Letters from Victoria volunteers confined to hospitals with wounds often mention the painstaking care and attention given them by their nurses, but it does not appear to be generally known that this city, as well as other communities of the Canadian West, is largely represented among the heroic band of women who have traveled thousands of miles to be of some comfort to the men in need of help from the field.

Miss Elizabeth Pierce, whose picture is published in these columns, is only one of many Victorians who are engaged in the kind of work mentioned. Her knowledge, skill and industry already has earned her special recognition in England, where she is in charge of the operating room of the Cliveden Hospital, Taplow. This is a Canadian institution of 1,000 beds. Miss Pierce's service to the Empire is of the highest order, because she is a graduate of the Jubilee Hospital. For a time she was the head surgical nurse here, and subsequently held the same responsible position in the Butte St. Hospital at Vancouver. Besides being an exceedingly capable nurse, Miss Pierce is a keen horsewoman, and will be remembered by many as a participant in many of the competitions of the Victoria and Terminal City horse shows.

The snapshot, which accompanies Miss Pierce's photograph was taken on the Cliveden Hospital grounds, where, as one of the best medical officers, they evidently believe in fresh air treatment.

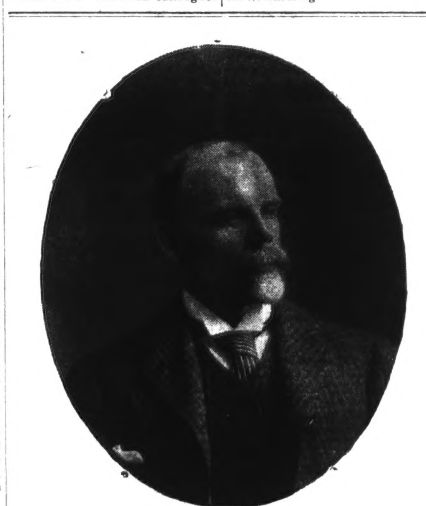
It is stated, in this connection, that almost all the practicing graduates of the Jubilee Hospital, numbering thirty-five, have been accepted and are engaged in military nursing, which is a striking commentary on the training received at the local institution.

Among the Victoria nurses in service are Miss Black, Miss Horby, Miss Dyer, Miss Lloyd, Miss Saunders, Miss Cookson, Miss Moberly, Miss Youngblood, and Miss Watson, Miss Talbot.

Of the seventy-two nurses who have been accepted by the Canadian Medical Corps, No. 5 General Hospital, twenty-three are from this city. They are awaiting instructions to leave for the front, which are expected to be received almost daily. Next Friday the Victoria Club is holding an "at home" in honor of the young ladies who have volunteered and will accompany the B. C. Base Hospital. That there will be a large number of their friends out to extend invitations there is no doubt.

THE RAM SALE

The First Annual Sale of Purebred Rams will be held in the Bull Sale Pavilion, Lacombe, on Tuesday next, Oct. 5th. Over seven hundred rams will take place tomorrow, to the Lacombe cemetery at 3 o'clock p.m.



DR. MICHAEL CLARK, M.P.
Who will address a Patriotic Meeting in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock.

WANT MORE SOLDIERS

New York, Sept. 21.—Germany is altering her marriage laws to make good the losses in lives through the war. The Imperial Gazette, of August 24, publishes a regulation by the Prussian Government authorizing the minister of justice to transfer to the magistrate's court jurisdiction for the granting of exemption from the existing law which prohibits women from contracting marriage before the completion of their 16th year. The same transfer of jurisdiction was decreed for cases of adoption of children.

GERMANY ADMITS SHE WILL BE INSOLVENT

London, Sept. 22.—Discussing the difference between German and British finance the Westminster Gazette points out that Mr. McKenna's efforts to keep the country solvent on its own resources by making the taxes and the loans go hand in hand is the exact contrary of the German policy, which admits that Germany will not be solvent after the war on its own resources, but counts upon peace with money drained from the allies. In fact the new taxation, the Gazette observes, that it is little use lecturing the people on economy. The government must make them economize.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WHAT IS THE NET PRICE OF GRAIN?

And now it is the market. For nearly fourteen months producers of food products have been on tender hooks. First war and short crops, next more war and "jatriotism and production," then a big acreage and erratic weather, next better weather, big yields in sight and a steady weakening of prices. Every day that added to the certainty of a big crop also added to the certainty of a low price. The probability of a few months ago is silent, while another group warns us that we may and probably shall be selling wheat at fifty cents and oats at twenty. Some people say the market is forced down by the grain dealers and others philosophically accept the dictum that prices react to the influences of supply and demand. But everyone knows from experience that low prices attend upon large production and prices are high when the producers of goods are sold out of stock.

At present the problem is to get every cent possible out of every bushel of grain produced. The solution of this problem involves the adoption of a definite plan or policy upon the part of the person who produces grain. He must either decide to thresh quickly, get his grain on the market, and take the going price, or to hold back in stacks, bins or elevators or sell his crop at once and buy an option for May delivery or do a little of all three things. As to which is the best plan to follow everyone must be his own judge; no one way is the best. If it were the number of people taking it would soon upset the balance and something else would be better. Whatever one does he will have plenty of company for the methods of liquidating the crop are few as compared with the numbers who must manage, scheme and sell.

But in whatever plan is adopted by an individual there are details of management that make for greater efficiency than others. For instance, in a year like this when the market for the future is uncertain; when a man has a his crop in shock and cannot get threshed for days it is good policy to stack as much as possible for wheat keep well and cheaply in stack and is in a fair way to improve in quality rather than deteriorate. Besides there is the necessity of careful conservation of the grain in the crop and everyone agrees that stacking conserves value and threshing expenses even if it does involve extra handling. After one has practiced the best possible conservation with his crop before threshing he should not overlook methods of storing and selling which will continue his policy of thrift and conservation. Generally speaking the cheapest storage for grain is that provided on the land where the grain is grown and while it is not practical to provide granaries for a large crop it is well to make some provision each year to take care of grain storage and so avoid elevator charges and the depressing effect of a large visible supply.

Between the field or granary and the mill where wheat is ground into flour there is room for the further practise of economy, and whatever can be saved on this route adds to the net return the producer gets for his crop. Good farming does not end with producing a good crop delivered at the railway track. Good farming demands that every care be used to get grain to the ultimate consumer with the least possible expense and waste. In fact, it involves the practise of steady marketing of produce so that there may be neither scarcity nor excess. The towering elevators of the grain belt are eloquent testimony of one thing at least, and that is of the cost of grain marketing. True, they give a service, but such service costs money, and if the service can be dispensed with the charges will revert to the producer and this is the real reason for the grain loading platform. Wherever possible the producer should earn the cost of loading grain into the cars rather than

let the elevator company earn it. Of course if the grower has decided to sell to the elevator or to store in the local elevator he does not need to go to the work of loading from a platform. But he can store equally as cheap in terminal elevators if he does not want to sell at once, and so have elevator storage without paying for loading into cars.

Many successful wheat farmers follow the practise of selling as soon as the grain is threshed. Others do this and at the same time buy wheat on option for delivery in a future month, thus avoiding the risk of carrying actual wheat in granaries or elevators, but assuming the risks of variation in markets and of getting a higher price in the future month. That buying price, by the way, is approximately the price of cash grain plus the cost of storage, insurance, commissions, etc., so that whatever the market and the these charges is a gain in the selling price of the grain. This, of course, is speculating on the grain market, but so is the practise of storing grain on the farm or in the elevator. A safe rule for one to follow in such a practise is not to handle on option more than the amount of his wheat sold in the fall. Theoretically this is speculating with one's own property at his own risk, while to handle more on option than he has sold for cash is to speculate with another's property. In such speculative transactions the smallest amount ordinarily handled is 5,000 bushels at a margin of five cents, which would be an investment of \$250, and if grain goes down five cents this \$250 would be lost unless more margin was put up and the price returned to the point at which it was bought.

This year's grain crop is generally conceded to be the largest America has ever produced. It was intended to seed time that all possible to produce a big crop should be done. It was expected also that the world's consuming markets would require such a crop, and that they would pay prices on the basis of the prices prevailing from the time war would be ended and the realization of a large yield in America has been a very great disappointment, and has led to many statements to the effect that "dealers" were hammering the prices down. In some quarters this opinion became so emphatic that it was moved to set it on it and as a case in point the Calgary Board of Trade called a conference of various interests with the idea of passing a resolution asking the British government to buy the Canadian crop at a stated price.

Now, in part, it is true that dealers have quoted lower prices as the yield began to be ascertained, but we must not conclude that grain traders made the prices they quoted. Values of grain or any other commodity are determined by the willingness of consumers or users to buy, at what price the value of which they will exchange for such goods. In determining what they will give for grain consumers are guided by the chances of getting what they want. When they see a full supply they will not care as much as when the market is nearly empty. With wheat the surplus consuming public is in Europe and the amount the European consumers take from other parts of the world is approximately 12,000,000 bushels a week. When Europe sees this much wheat in sight her traders, feeling the influence of the purchasing public on the one side, and the producing public on the other, will adjust quotations to harmonize these influences. A price for grain is simply that amount which the average judgment of a large number of people determines it is worth. Producers help to determine this judgment by their willingness to sell and consumers by their willingness to buy. With low stocks in sight from the 1914 crop consumers showed a willingness to buy and sent prices up. This willingness found expression in the actions of householders laying in flour and hams for a month's supply. Now with heavy supplies of goods in sight consumers are indifferent to their future needs.

For months we have been trying to tell Europe that we have a full supply of crop, and the climax to this boast was the conference of the Calgary Board of Trade at which Europe was notified that we have so much wheat they can buy it

for less than the cost of production. We in America have told the consumers in Europe that we will have a surplus for export of approximately 600,000,000 bushels, or enough to supply their needs for almost a year without any assistance from Russia, India, South America, or any other exporting country. That's why we have low quotations.

But Liverpool is quoting, let us say \$1.50 a bushel. By the time this gets into the hands of readers it may be more or less, while the producer in Western Saskatchewan or Alberta sells around 70 cents. This is a wide spread, much wider than in normal times. The explanation of the wide spread is that charges for insurance on ocean passage have gone up—ocean ship space is higher by four times, the value of British banking paper is less and the charges for lake transportation are higher, due to an increase in demand to handle not only our crop but the States' grain crop and more. The higher cost of insurance is, of course, directly traceable to the fact of enemy submarines. The increase in boat demand is due to the British Government requirements for ships to carry troops, and army supplies from all parts of the world to centres where men are located. Boat space is a commodity that is dealt in just as is grain or cotton. An exporter of grain does not necessarily arrange with a steamship line direct for space. He may do that, or he may arrange for space with a broker who has space for sale. These are the real regulators of ocean freight rates. They compile lists of different kinds of space that may be had on tramp boats, and offer it for sale to exporters, or they accept orders for space and then bring boats to certain ports to supply the space. Space is scarce this year and consequently high. True, a community of interests with respect to ocean transportation contributes to arrangements as to freight charges on certain classes of goods, but in normal times there are so many independently owned ships, tramps, that rates for such commodities as grain, lumber, and all classes of non-perishable heavy freight tend to always approach the cost of the service.

The cost of doing business this year with Europe is high for the reason that the payment for goods sold in one nation to be delivered in another is largely a process of adjusting credits. Europe does not send so much money to Canada to buy wheat. The exporter loads his cargo and draws upon the individual or firm in the foreign country to whom the shipment is consigned. This draft may then be banked and credit given the exporter. But the draft is not worth its face value; the cost of passing it through the banks and getting it credited in the country upon which it is drawn must be taken off, and the difference between the value of the receiving country's money in terms of our money adjusted. At present the value of British money in America is low because America has so much of it, and so much more coming, that the supply constitutes a liability; a responsibility. Simply a case of a large supply making a commodity cheap. These drafts then being worth less than their actual face value makes the returns from them less and consequently the real value of wheat which they

represent is less. At present the charges for exchange amount to approximately 8 cents per bushel of wheat.

We have therefore pronounced influences depressing the price of wheat; first, a supply in America sufficient to supply the normal demand of the consuming market for a year, high cost of transportation and insurance and a lessened value of the medium of exchange which we accept in payment of our grain.

These conditions are sufficient to keep prices low for some time and constitute a tremendous burden upon the producers. The remedy proposed in some quarters is that the British Government, that is, the consuming public, buy our crop or a portion of it at an arbitrary price, higher than that prevailing in the open market; another is that the British Government buy a large portion of the crop at market prices so that the overflow might be taken up; another is that the British Government release ships to transport grain across the Atlantic so that the freight rate may fall; and that the British Government take the necessary steps to establish the full value of their currency in America so that drafts will not be so heavily discounted; and, the last is that producers hold back their own financial institutions assist farmers to hold back their wheat to keep the supply on a level with demand.

Fortunately some of these suggestions are recognized as being in the nature of remedies. Sir Robert Borden has assured us that ships will be available to carry our crops, improvement in the value of British notes is taking place, insurance should come down with the apparent weakening of the submarine menace and European exporters are taking on considerable quantities of Canadian wheat. But producers must hold back every possible bushel of wheat even though that means storage for two years. The depressed prices this year will mean a lessened production in the near future and consequently a better price for those who can afford to hold.

JAS. KEIR HARDIE, LABOR LEADER, IS DEAD IN SCOTLAND

London, Sept. 26.—James Keir Hardie died of pneumonia in a nursing home at Glasgow this morning. He was a Labor member in parliament, and the leader of the peace element in the British Socialist party.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Special Fares FOR Thanksgiving Day

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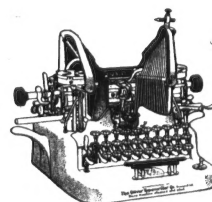
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

BRITISH PRIZE COURT DECISIONS CONFISCATE \$1,000,000 WORTH OF U.S. MEAT SHIPPED TO DENMARK.

London, Sept. 16.—The British prize court today condemned the greater part of the American products forming the cargoes of four steamships. The products, valued at several million dollars, are declared forfeited, to the crown.

"The judgment was delivered by Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the court. It involves the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Kim, Alfred No. 1, Bjornstjern-Bjornson, and Fridland. All the goods on these vessels, consisting of products of American meat products, are confiscated, with the exception of a small proportion which the court released to claimants.

The case has been pending for several months. The products were seized last November, and although efforts were made by the American owners to obtain an early trial the British authorities, set the hearing for June. The hearing closed last month and judgment was reserved until today.

In a lengthy judgment, Sir Samuel said it was plain the ships were carrying towards Copenhagen, when captured, more than thirteen times the amount of goods which, under normal conditions, would have been taken to that port. That fact gave him practical and overwhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany, although, of course, it did not prove conclusively that they were destined for an enemy of Great Britain. One circumstance throwing light on the real destination of the goods, Sir Samuel said, was that the exportation of lard by one American company alone to Copenhagen, in three weeks after the war, was twenty times more than in periods of peace. As to the tins of canned meat, he said, it had not been shown they had been sent to Denmark in any great quantity before the war, but hundreds of thousands were on their way when the vessels were captured. These tins, it seemed, could not have been meant for any persons other than German soldiers.

Referring to the consignments of rubber, described as gun, the president said:

"I have come to the conclusion that gun is not a true commercial description for rubber, and that it was used in the ships' manifests in order to avoid the difficulty which would result in its capture by a belligerent. Any concealment of this sort will, while it is in the prize court, weigh heavily against those who adopt such courses.

"Neutrals are expected to conduct their neutral trade during the war without false papers and with candor, and belligerents are entitled to expect that neutrals will conduct their trade in a frank course of conduct."

The meat cargoes, shipped for the most part by the great American packing companies, and valued by them at \$15,000,000, were found by the president to be destined, except for some small items, not for consumption in Denmark, but for delivery in Germany. He held that their eventual destination was the German government for the use of its naval and military forces. To rule otherwise, Sir Samuel said, would be to allow one's eyes to be blinded by theories and technicalities.

The court disallowed sixteen claims, including those of the Morris, Armour, Hammond, Swift, and Schlitzberger companies. It allowed eight claims, including that of the Cudahy Company of Chicago. The others were Danish consignees.

Sir Samuel gave leave to appeal, fixing security for the costs at \$25,000, divisible among the appellants. He also gave the crown attorneys leave to appeal in the cases of Cudahy and other claims which were allowed.

Sir Samuel Evans' decision has aroused intense interest among all the representatives of American packing firms here, and among those immediately involved, as no American meat products have been shipped to European neutrals since last May, and the unfavorable result of the packers' case is likely to cause further stoppage of this trade.

"We intend to carry the case to the prize court, where we expect to win," said Alfred R. Union, attorney for the Chicago

packers, "but should the decision here be adverse we shall carry it still further."

It is known that the packers, in the event of losing in the prize court, will turn further appeals into diplomatic channels, with the hope of securing some possible court of final appeals.

The packers contend that as the orders in council of last March were not in force when the ships were seized, the seizures occurring last October, it is not even incumbent upon them to prove that the cargoes were not destined for a nation at war with Great Britain and they expect this contention would be upheld by an international tribunal.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The meat cargoes confiscated by Great Britain will be a complete loss to the American meat products, said E. Wilson, president of Morris and Company, as there were no advance payments made on the shipments. He will issue a statement later today.

LONDON BOY NAILED TO BARN DOOR BY GERMANS AT YPRES

London, Sept. 9.—That Pte. J. C. Mercer, of the machine gun section of the 15th Battalion, at C.E.F., son of Mrs. Martha Mercer, of 10 York street, was the Canadian crucified by German soldiers at the battle of Ypres is the statement made in a letter received from the London man, whose brother, 12th Battery, by his brother, Samuel Percival of London town ship.

The part of the letter which refers to the remarkable bravery of the London man, whose brother, Gunner Robert Mercer, was fatally wounded at the same engagement, is as follows:

"Nothing has been said about Jack Mercer, who stayed in a trench along with his machine gun until the Germans were ten feet from him. Then he broke the machine gun on them and took his revolver and put a few more out of business. They took him alive and crucified him on the wall of the London man that was the London man that was crucified at Ypres.

"His brother Bob was with us. He also got wounded at Ypres. He was taken to the dressing station, which the Germans later shelled, and killed him. He was a fine fellow."

Brief as is the description of Jack Mercer's gallantry and the frightful revenge wreaked upon him by the enemies he had fought so furiously, it is taken by his relatives to be proof of his fate. Owing to the fact that there has been some secrecy about his fate and that he has always been officially reported as "missing" although known to be dead, they believe that the statement of Gunner Percival, that he was crucified, explains the puzzling absence of news. They had heard in the trenches before the war that something had happened to him, and that he had fought to the last, alone, but his mother and brother George have not received definite information up to this time.

"He was the kind of fellow who would never give up," said Geo. Mercer. "He would have fought so fiercely that those who overpowered him would feel that they owed him some special form of torture. We feel now that we know what happened him. His father and grandfather were both soldiers, and he knew what was expected of him."

Jack Mercer was in the machine gun section of the 10th Battalion, having had military training, while with his brother Bob at Halifax, in the Royal Canadian Regiment. They were in the trenches before the war was declared, and both have been victims of German "brutalities." Bob would have recovered from the wound he received while with the London battery had not been for the shelling of the dressing station—a deliberate act—according to his officers.

Those who heard of Jack Mercer's heroism, remembered that his brother received his wound while serving a gun, one of the guns that was served so well by the men of the Forest City. They remarked that if any men deserved recognition for their conduct, it was these two native born Londoners.

"Jack Mercer should have the Victoria Cross," said one of the military men, who learned of his bravery through the letter of

Gunner Percival. "A man, who gave his life into the hands of human beings—gone mad, and who was tortured because he fought like a tiger should not be forgotten. Neither should his brother Bob. If anything could comfort those who are left, it would be to know that there was some recognition of their heroism. It is apparent that the famous Sgt. O'Leary did not do a braver thing than the man who broke the machine gun on the Germans and was a victim of their brutality. And O'Leary lived after his exploit, while Jack Mercer was nailed to the door of a barn. His sacrifice was one that symbolizes the German barbarism."

Jack Mercer was last employed in London as a teamster for the Shelden company. His brother Bob was a Dominion Express employee.

REPORT OF IMPARTIAL OBSERVER SHOWS FUTILITY OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 17.—An official description of some of the effects of the last Zeppelin raid upon the London district, written by an impartial observer at the request of the home secretary, Sir John Simon, issued to-night for publication follows:

"While it is absolutely necessary in the interest of public safety to maintain the rule that no unauthorized account shall appear, the real character of the outrages will be better understood from a collection of incidents, each verified, on the spot and vouched for by the authorities as accurate. The home secretary takes this opportunity of stating explicitly that the total casualties resulting from air raids have been correctly stated in all cases. The information is based upon an exhaustive inquiry by the police.

"In a letter some months ago First Lord of the Admiralty set forth the reasons which prevented the government from disclosing the exact locality in which damage had been done in the various raids, or the places where reasons remain valid, and there is no intention of departing from the rule adopted to prevent information being made available for the enemy either in regard to the routes taken, or the places and buildings on which bombs were dropped. The experience in the raids last week, combined with German official reports, demonstrate that commanders of German aircraft often are grossly in error as to their movements and they have no means of estimating the effect of their promiscuous bombardments morally or materially.

"In every case where damage has been caused it was private property which suffered, and in most cases this has been of the small residential kind. Almost all the unfortunate people who have been killed or injured are non-combatants, but non-combatants of a class who hitherto, in the honorable practice of civilized warfare, have been exempt from attack—women, children, the sick, the aged, the infirm, the sacrifice of whose lives served no military purpose either morally or materially.

"The folly and futility of the raids last week may well be imagined when it is remembered that the London district, taken for convenience as the area administered by the metropolitan police, is just short of 700 square miles in area. It was by hastily dropping at random in the dark explosives and incendiary materials somewhere on this enormous surface that the enemy professed to have accomplished an important military purpose.

"The fact is that no public institution of any kind was hit, nor was any power station or arsenal. No damage was done affecting the use of any building connected directly or indirectly with the conduct of the war. It is true that two hospitals narrowly escaped damage, but it is only fair to say in behalf of the officers of an army which has done its best to destroy the cause of the war, that the fact is that up to the present they have succeeded in hitting only one church.

"So far as the moral effect of the raid is concerned, it is feared that from the standpoint of Berlin it was a complete failure. If Count Zeppelin himself accompanied the raiding air craft, as has been reported from Holland, he will be disappointed, to learn

that only a minority of the vast population of London was aware of the presence of his airships; that among those who heard the guns fire and saw the Zeppelin the feelings everywhere aroused were interest and curiosity rather than fear. That London and its suburbs as a community feel calmly the murderous efforts of these raiders is in no way a mitigation of the callous and purposeless brutality of their actions, but the tragedies which have followed.

"Here are a few incidents of the effects accomplished by the fires and crew of the last airship which visited the London district. "Somewhere in London there is a little street with a public house at the corner. Outside it Wednesday evening, after the place was closed, a man and a woman stood talking. While the woman went away to buy supper the man waited for her, and there fell at his feet the first explosive bomb. They killed the man outright and blew pieces of the paving stone onto surrounding roads. They blew in the front of the public house, reducing the stock to a mass of broken glass over which still floats the indefinite odor of assorted forms of alcohol. They took off the top of a grand piano on the floor above, twisted an iron bedstead, injuring a woman who was sleeping there, and reduced what had been the carefully kept living rooms of a small family to a mass of soot, dust, plaster, and broken glass. In what conceivable respect did this contribute to the progress of the war?"

"In another part of the area over which the airship passed on Wednesday night, a large workman's dwelling which was occupied day and night with children. A bomb dropped on the roof. Directly under the roof was a little flat in which four children were asleep. After being put to sleep of them got up secretly to make tea in an adjoining room. The bed they left now is a mass of charred and blackened sheets, with the mattresses torn and the children escaped by a miracle, but in a small bedroom next door the other two children were killed instantly.

"These buildings are strong, and the bomb did not penetrate the premises, but it caused the damage to the roof if you pass in the street. That was all that was happening when the captain of the German aircraft professed to think he was visiting docks and was actually damaging the port of London.

"At another place an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof of a stable and fired a motor car, into which it fell. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the fire which immediately became serious, set about rescuing eleven horses which were in the stable. They were carefully taken out and turned loose in the street. A dog which kept guard over the premises also was rescued, as was a caged bird kept on the first floor above the fire, although while trying it downstairs the stableman's wife was blown off her feet by the explosion of a bomb which fell in a neighboring courtyard. The only casualty in this case was a banian rooster. In such a case as the last the futility of the enemy's attack was merely ridiculous in other cases it was tragic.

"Somewhere in London's suburbs there is a little flock of houses almost by itself divided into small flats. On the ground floor there were sleeping a widow her 18-year-old daughter, and a young man lodger. On the first floor there was a family of three children, two of them girls, and on the second floor a workingman, his wife, four girls and a boy. A bomb dropped squarely on the roof. As the laborer and his wife who were on the second floor described it, the whole partition wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared.

"The man shoved his wife into the street and the conductor went to find the children. Two of them who slept in a room under the spot where the bomb fell vanished with the room and everything in it. Their bodies were found two days later under the debris. Of the others, a boy of eight ran for safety to a staircase which had been blown away, and in the dark fell into the hole where his sister's bodies were buried in the ruins. The bodies of two of the occupants of the first floor subsequently were recovered but the worst effects of the bomb were left on the ground floor. Part of the body of the

man who occupied it was found 150 yards away. "A bomb which dropped in a street blew in the front of a shop, but spent its main force on a passing motor bus in which twenty persons were riding, including the driver and conductor. Nine of them were killed and 11 injured. The driver had both legs blown off and died in a hospital.

"These incidents alone, which account for only a small part of the deaths, will suffice to show what was the nature of the success attending the attack upon London. The net results of the week's raids upon the London district were thirty-eight killed or died of wounds and one hundred and twenty-four injured. Two police men and one army service corps man were among the victims, but no other person in uniform was killed or injured."

JUDGE DISCOVERS GERMAN SCHEME

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 10.—In the list of cases in the division court here, yesterday, was that of the Dominion Fancy Co., Limited, versus the Martin Electric Supply and Construction Co. of St. Catharines, for \$500. "We refuse to pay this bill because it is owing to a German firm, and was transferred to this concern for collection," said Charles T. Bosman, acting for the Martin company. "The goods were bought before the war from Emil Schmisch, of Hamburg, Germany," he added.

A. W. Marquis, counsel for the Dominion Fancy company, was proceeding to argue, when the judge said: "I'll adjourn the case till after the war."

MANITOBA WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION IN MARCH

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—A referendum on the temperance question will be held during the month of March following a meeting of the legislature, the date of which has not yet been decided. At a caucus of the Manitoba Liberal party held in Winnipeg today the matter was discussed at great length, and it is expected that a definite date will be announced at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting to be held tomorrow morning.

Premier Norris presided at tonight's caucus and practically every Liberal member of the legislature was present.

TO FORBID TREATING IN LONDON SHORTLY

London, Sept. 18.—An order forbidding "treating" in the Metropolitan police district of London probably will be issued by the lord mayor when it meets next Tuesday. The district contains 700 square miles.

The prospective order, which applies to clubs and restaurants, as well as saloons, makes liable for punishment any one paying for another person's drink or giving him money to pay for it, or any one serving a drink except to the person who pays for it.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 17.—The professional bicyclist Doering, a resident of Basel, has been condemned to death as a spy by a German court martial.

CONSCRIPTION WOULD LEAD TO REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

London, Sept. 16.—During the discussion in the House of Commons today, James Henry Thomas, Laborite, and assistant general secretary of the amalgamated society of Railway Servants, declared that every lodge of the railway union had informed the executive committee that upon the introduction of conscription the men would stop work. "If the conscriptionists want an industrial revolution," he said, "let them proceed with their agitation."



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—
Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.
Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.
Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.
Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.
Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—
Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.
Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.
Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.
Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock.
Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriator, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148. Phone No. 19.
Office: Denike Block, Barrett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

RES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk!
It eases the burning, stinging
pain, stops bleeding and brings
ease. Perseverance, with Zam-
Buk, means cure. Why not prove
this? All Drugs, 25¢.

Zam-Buk

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village,
to take orders for the best Made in
St. Lawrence Clothing in Canada (Good
commissions. Magnificent Samples.)

CROWN TAILORING CO.,

Canada's Best Tailors,
TORONTO.

New and Second Hand Sales

Some fine new, and second-hand
Suits, Cash Registers, Computing
Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson,
50 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

No Liquor Allowed

A new order-in-council under the
Defence of the Realm Act Regulations
has been published in supplement to
the London Gazette to the following
effect: "Where the competent naval
or military authority has control of
any dock premises he may by order
prohibit any person from bringing in
to or having in his possession within
those premises, or on board any vessel
therein, any intoxicating liquor,
except for such purposes and subject
to such conditions and restrictions as
may be specified in the order, and if
any person contravenes the provisions
of the order he shall be guilty of an
offence under the regulations, and
any person authorized by the com-
petent naval or military authority, or
any police constable, may search any
person entering or within the dock pre-
mises, and may seize any intoxicating
liquor found on him in contravention
of the order."

SUMMER HEAT
HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so danger-
ous to the life of little ones as the
summer. The excessive heat throws
the little stomach out of order so
quickly that unless prompt aid is at
hand the baby may die before the
human help before the mother realizes
he is ill. Summer is the season when
diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, diph-
theria and colic are most prevalent. Any
one of these troubles may prove dead-
ly if not promptly treated. During
the summer the mother's best friend
is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate
the bowels, soothe the stomach, and
keep baby healthy. The Tablets are
sold by medicine dealers, or by mail
at 25 cents a box from The Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,
Ont.

A Bible to Each Canadian Soldier

Members of the Canadian Bible
Society executive are expressing the
view that the society has undertaken
a task which will test its resources in
furnishing a Bible Testament to every
Canadian soldier who goes to the
front. This has been done so far that
the executive will take steps at its
approaching meeting to see that its
agreement with the military depart-
ment to continue the work is main-
tained, no matter how vast the over-
seas Canadian force may ultimately
become.

The war has put a stop to the ex-
tensive evangelizing conducted for
many years by the British and
Foreign Bible Society in Belgium,
Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Lachute, Que. 25th Sept. 1918.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.
Gentlemen, Ever since coming
home from the front I have been
bothered with a running fever,
sores on my legs, I tried many
salves and ointments, also doctors
continuously for the fever, but got no
permanent relief till last winter when
my mother got me to try MINARD'S
LINIMENT. The effect of which was
almost magical. Two bottles com-
pletely cured me and I have worked
diligently working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

"What are you so sore about, Bob-
ber? The summer has accepted your
condition, hasn't it?"
Yes, but have you seen the "cats
logues"? I called the liniment ready
for the Bath, and they have printed it
"Ready for the Bath!"
"Well, cheer up. Who'll know the
difference?"

Miller's Worm Powders work so ef-
fectively that no trace of worms can
be found. The pests are banished from
the stomach and pass away in the
stools without being perceptible. They
make an entire and complete sweep of the
intestines and nothing in the shape of
a worm can find lodgement there
when these powders are in use. When
nothing could be more thorough in its
action than their action.

Official rainfall statistics show that
the first quarter of the year 1918 was
the wettest with a rainfall here of
10.4 inches in a hundred years. The total
of rain was 10.4 inches in 100 years.

Corns
Cured
Quick

Applied in
5 Seconds
note: this is not
true. Corns are
not cured in 5
seconds. Extractor
in 5 minutes. Putnam's
method makes
the corns go away
without pain. Putnam's
method makes the
corns go away
without pain. Putnam's
method makes the
corns go away
without pain.

W. N. U. 1069

Potting Submarines

Fifty German Submarines Have Fallen Victims to the Allies

The Army and Navy Journal asserts
that about fifty German submarines
have been destroyed since the begin-
ning of the war. The latest estimate
from England, which officially never
announces her successes in the sub-
marine warfare, estimates that the
capture of survivors makes it neces-
sary to have been thirty-two.

We have it on authority which
would carry conviction were it lib-
erty to mention it. The Army and
Navy Journal's announcement says
that nearly fifty German submarines
have been sunk, captured or destroyed
by the allies to the 20th of July.

Colonel William C. Church, editor of
the Journal, told a New York Times
reporter that he had written the pa-
graph quoted and that he had trust-
worthy information upon which he
based his statement. It came from an
official high in the British admiralty.

Colonel Church felt constrained to
keep his name a secret and believe
that it would be made if more de-
tailed information were made public.
The New York Times London cor-
respondent on February 20 in speak-
ing of the submarine blockade, com-
mented on the fact that it was the
ninth day that it had been in effect,
and said that, while the admiralty
did not make any announcement of pro-
cesses, the public had been assured
that it would be difficult for them to
operate safely along the English and
Irish coasts. Previous to this it had
been announced that the German
government was worried over two
submarines that were long overdue at
their base. It is feared they had
been destroyed. The despatch ended
with the words: "Secret."

The partial report to the German
admiralty on March 11 admitted that
twelve submarines had been sunk or
were missing, and it was added that
many of these were of the latest type.
It was further stated that a meeting
was to be held on the next day at
which it was to be decided whether
or not the submarine warfare should
be discontinued. On March 5 it was
announced in London that four sub-
marines had been sunk, the sinking
of the U-8 being announced on that
day. The others were the U-15,
and one rammed by the British cruiser
Badger.

On March 24, in an air raid on Ant-
werp, a British aviator destroyed one
submarine and badly damaged another,
according to a special cable dis-
patch to the Times from Rotterdam.
A dispatch from Paris, published on
April 1, announced that the ministry
of war had issued a statement telling
of the destruction of a submarine by
a cruiser. Five days later it was an-
nounced, also from Paris, that a Ger-
man submarine had been trapped in
the harbor of Dover. It was an-
nounced that these nets had been
placed at the mouth of most of the
important British and French har-
bors, and this was the first intima-
tion of their use.

The loss of seventeen submarines
was reported to have been the cost of
the blockade to Germany up to May
20, and it was said that these had
all been lost since February 18, the
day the blockade became official.
There have been many reports of
individual losses since, and an Amer-
ican arriving recently from Paris, told
of the successes won by swift motor
boats armed with small rapid-fire guns
against the undersea boats. Some of
these pursuing boats, the American
said, had destroyed fifty miles an hour
in the last few days.

The Army and Navy Journal an-
nouncement coincides with a hint
given by the influential English
newspaper man in a letter to a friend
here, received a few days ago.
"By the way," the letter said, "if
anybody tries to talk submarine to
you, just laugh at them. I don't know
just how kind the censorship has been
to the United States in this respect
but from all I have read and have
estimated the numbers of German sub-
marines sunk, and though they will
continue to get a few more at very
great expense, there have been probably more
German scoundrels put out of business
by their submarines sinking than
there have been passengers and crews
of their victims."

"Potting submarines," said he, "is
considered exciting sport among some
of the sportsmen I have talked with.
They who don't mind the danger so long
as there is a chance of getting a crack
at a potting."

It is not a new idea. Of course, a well-
aimed shot from a 2 1/2 inch rifle will put
a submarine out of business just as
effectively as a ton of coal from a
to such guns.

No one need endure the agony of
torment with Holloway's Corn Cure at
home to remove them.

One way of cooking the potato
was discovered accidentally through
a train being hit. When the train
from Paris to St. Germain was en-
route the first train carried an official
potato, for which lunch was ordered.
The meal was fixed for noon, and
shortly before that hour potatoes
were put on to try a few minutes.

Afterwards came a message that the
train would probably be delayed an
hour or so. The potatoes were looked
up, but left in the pan. Then came
a second message. The potatoes were
immediately put back to try again.
When the train had been delayed an
hour and the potatoes were brought up
again, the steam each cup was found
to be cooked and other small things
got baked. Without knowing it,
the cook had invented a method of
cooking potatoes.

Must be Careful

A warning was issued by the
British government. Through the board
of trade for an British commercial
bureau that they will be expected to ex-
ercise the most responsible care in the
selection of food for the army. It is
stated that the board of the war has
to avoid any likelihood of making
themselves agents for the supply of
goods to the public. It is in
addition, says the official statement,
that any goods which should be
used by any British trader in neutral
countries without the fullest in-
quiries as to the character of the food
as proposed by him. It explains
that traders in neutral countries are
in many cases engaged either directly
or indirectly in trade with the enemies
of the British Allies.

Great Britain Cannot be Starved

Could the United Kingdom possibly
manage to get along for six months
without the nine million tons of
foreign wheat and flour received in
normal times?

At first sight the deficiency ap-
pears so enormous as to inevitably
bring the people face to face with
starvation. The largest stock of
grain in the country is in the hands
of the navy, and a scrutiny of the
native resources of the wonderfully
endowed British islands discloses
the most pessimism.

Bread and very nutritious bread,
too—may be made of other cereals
except wheat, and there is actually
grown in those islands a greater
quantity of cereal food than is eaten.
They are absolutely self-supporting
as far as potatoes are concerned, and
could get along quite nicely without
foreign vegetables.

The British farmer for a certainty
would rise nobly to the occasion, so
that, taken all over, if this impossible
looking thing, a blockade of Britain
ever did come about, while the British
might not live like fighting cocks,
they certainly would never starve!

Displeased Parent—Molly, I find
you have been buying three pairs of
gloves without permission. Why did
you do that?

Miss Molly (aged twelve)—Why,
daddy, I was obliged to have some
gloves. I hadn't a pair to wear.

Displeased Parent—It was very
wrong of you to buy the gloves with-
out asking your mother or me about it.
Miss Molly, Well, never mind, dad-
dy, dear. They won't cost anything I
had them charged!

With the departure from Toronto
of "The National" on its first trans-
continental trip a new way has been
opened between Eastern and Western
Canada, a new steel highway created
linking the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The inauguration of through, fast
service over this great all-Canadian
route marks an important epoch in
the Dominion's development. A vast
area of productive land, of great
scenic beauty, hitherto without mod-
ern transportation facilities, is made
easy of access. Its mineral, lumber
and agricultural wealth can now be
tapped and its sporting paradise de-
veloped, while a new thrill is created
for travelers. The finest equipment
that can be produced is being used
in the service from its very inception,
while the smooth roadbed and great
steel bridges embody all that has been
learned in three-quarters of a century
by those who build our railways.

"The National" will operate between
Toronto and Winnipeg over the lines
of the Great Northern Railway, the
Canadian Government Railway, and the
Northern Ontario Railway, making
a fast run between the two cities
of forty-two hours. The first stage
of the journey from Toronto takes the
traveler through the heart of the
"Highlands of Ontario," a region
characterized by beautiful lakes and
winding streams, and replete with nat-
ural loveliness.

From North Bay the steel stretches
away northward some 215 miles,
through the famed Timagami
region to the Town of Cochrane,
where it also strikes the Canadian
Coastal territory, the miles of which
have been in the last few years
valued at a hundred million
dollars.

From Cochrane to Winnipeg the
route is practically virgin territory. The scenery
along the line is fascinating. At
Winnipeg, "The National" makes con-
nections with the Grand Trunk Pa-
cific line, which stretch clear across
to Prince Rupert, B.C., thus provid-
ing the Dominion with its first all-
Canadian transcontinental route.

The National's new transcontinental
route is the best of its kind. It is
a stretch of line west
of Cochrane, level road-
bed, with heavy steel rails.

It Is Up to You, to Do "Your Bit, and at Once." What Is Your Answer?
WORK FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

WE WILL PRODUCE
100,000
GALLON SANITARY CANS
HOSPITAL SIZE
FILLED WITH
SUPERBA
BRAND
PEACHES
FOR EXPORT TO THE SICK
AND WOUNDED IN
HOSPITALS

These Peaches will be peeled, halved
and packed in heavy Syrup, each can
containing from 6 1/2 to 7 lbs. of Fruit.
The cans will be packed in cases (6 cans
in each case) for Overseas Delivery
through the Canadian Red Cross
Society.

COST PRICE
The actual Cost Price to Us is
50 Cents per can
and your order will be filled at this price.
If you wish to contribute towards pro-
viding a choice Delicacy for Our Sick
and Wounded, Remit Direct by
Money Order or through Any Branch
of the Canadian Red Cross Society,
when due acknowledgment will be made.

Remember 50 CENTS
will help to provide a Delicious Delicacy
during the Fall and Winter months
when Fruits are most needed and appreciated
by our Soldiers.

Don't Delay. Be one of the first to
Contribute. This is Your Opportunity.

JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH, JORDAN STATION P. O., ONTARIO

The above photo is a
reproduction of a
scene prepared

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE LEADING STORE NEWS

Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting. Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimono; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting; and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....65c

Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....\$1.25
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....50c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....\$1.25
Heavy Wool Overshirts.....1.25
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT---Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Don't Neglect the Eyes of Your Children

A good share of the trouble of children who in school matters are not pushing ahead as they should, can be attributed to eye trouble, so say teachers and school officials. Parents probably never think of this, nevertheless it is a fact.

It would be wise to have the child's eyes examined by a competent optician. Such services cost you nothing here.

There are many people who have a wrong idea of Astigmatism. It is not a disease but an irregularity in the curvature of the eye and can be corrected by specially ground lenses. Its usual symptoms are headaches, often accompanied by a turning of the head a little to one side and squinting the eyes, in viewing objects.

We are perfectly equipped to examine the eyes and correct all defects that glasses will remedy.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

God's salvation is free to all, without money and without price. Isaiah 55:1. All are welcome.

Emery Shilleto left for Calgary on Monday with the intention of enlisting with one of the regiments forming there. W. Grant, late teacher of the Bentley school, has also enlisted, and is in the University Corps.

Miss Madge Threlfall left this week for Montreal, where she takes the boat to England, leaving on October 4th. Miss Threlfall is entering the Red Cross work as a nurse, and her many friends wish her success and God speed.

"ONE OF OUR GIRLS"

The Rex management has made arrangements for the presentation of the famous international romance, "One of Our Girls," at the theatre on Saturday night next. This is a beautiful and thrilling play, and with that bright actress Hazel Dawn in the leading role, has never failed to draw appreciative audiences wherever shown. Last Saturday night the Rex had "Tess of the Storm Country," and was compelled to run the show through three times. Never were better pictures shown than those coming regularly to Lacombe's popular theatre.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Miss Nettie Ross, of Edmonton, entertained the Epworth Leaguers of the Methodist Church on Monday evening last, giving a very vivid description of her

trip from Edmonton to the Panama Exposition, through different parts of California, Arizona, and Mexico. She held the rapt attention of her audience for at least three-quarters of an hour or thereabouts. The meetings of this Society are fairly well attended, but still there's room for more. The evenings are always profitably spent. They meet every Monday evening, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young people of the town to be present.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR NORTH URGED

Edmonton, Sept. 23.—The Federal government has now under advisement the appointment of a resident governor in the vast northern tract known as the Northwest Territories.

A suggestion embodying this step was forwarded a short time

ago to Sir Robert Borden by H. A. Mackie, who recently returned from an extensive tour of the north. At this time the territories, comprising about one-third of the area of Canada, are governed by a commissioner at Ottawa and by Indian agents resident in the territories. The Indian agency has its base at Fort Smith, 14 miles north of the Alberta boundary line.

The country between Athabasca and Fort Smith is timbered and adapted to only mixed farming, but at Fort Smith there commences an open territory covering approximately 60,000 square miles. Much agricultural land in this belt is already fit for the plow. The premier's attention is drawn to the fact that an era of development is at hand in this region, and that there are already 4,000 white people resident in the territories. The benefits which would accrue from the appointment of a resident commissioner are said to be many, and his appointment would provide some interested medium through which the government could be kept in touch with the requirements of development and the needs of the people.

While the question of an elective government for the district may remain in abeyance for some little time, it is expected favorable action will be taken with regard to the resident commissioners.

Items of Interest Locally

F. McLearn is opening a new pool hall at Ponoka this week.

The continued rains are doing some damage to grain in the stock.

Mrs. W. C. Kross, of Indiana, is visiting here with her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Rutledge.

The first car of wheat from this district was purchased by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and was shipped out by A. W. Laird on Monday. The wheat was a good sample.

Several from this place are attending a grand ball at Ponoka on Friday night.

A Patriotic Meeting, addressed by Dr. Clark, will be held in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening next, 5th inst., to which all are invited.

The "Treasure of Hearts" is the feature for Friday evening at the Rex. This play is becoming more interesting with each instalment, and is drawing good audiences.

Come to the Evangelistic Services, which are still being conducted in Dolmage Street Store building every evening at eight o'clock p.m. (Saturdays excepted). Sundays, at 7:45 p.m.

It's Just Like Washing Dishes

A good deal of alleged silver polish depends mostly on muscular effort, patience and perseverance for any results it may show.

Our "Ideal" silver cream, in contrast, is so easily used, so cleanly, so economical well, it's just as easy as washing dishes. Anyone can use it—no one can afford to do without it.

In screw top jars
35¢

Denike & Bulger
Jewelers

LACOMBE ALBERTA

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and Gloves for Men and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe